DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2.   **Claims 1- 3 and 6** are rejected under 35 U.S.C 102(e) as being unpatentable

over Fenton et al. US 2002/0194195, (Fenton hereafter).

Regarding **claim 1**, Fenton teaches a method of

accessing a web server via a video playing device wherein the playing device

comprising a WebDVD player/recorder (e.g. media player) [paragraph 0055-0056];

uploading contents to the web server for sharing the contents with other users

(abstract, paragraph 0040 and Fig. 13 & 14);

viewing contents uploaded to the web server via the player/recorder (paragraph

0046 and 0089); and

selectively recording the uploaded contents via the player/recorder (e.g. for

viewing by others (paragraph 0040 and 0078) and e.g. for editing by others (paragraph

0069) and/or downloading (paragraph 0082).

Regarding **claim 2**, Fenton teaches a method of selectively editing the uploaded

contents (paragraph 0089) and submitting updated contents to the web server

(abstract), for sharing with other users (0046 and Fig. 14).

Regarding **claim 3**, Fenton teaches a method of viewing contents uploaded by

multiple users (paragraph 0046).

Regarding **claim 6**, Fenton teaches a method wherein the web server is

accessed using a URL input by a user (paragraph 0054).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   he following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

4.   **Claim 4, 7, and 9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being obvious over

Fenton, in view of Hanes (US 2004/0086261).

Regarding **claim 4**, although Fenton does teach the uploading of content for sharing with others, he does not particularly teach wherein the uploaded contents conform to a WebDVD specification.

Hanes teaches a method wherein the uploaded contents conform to a "WebDVD specification" (DVD formatting) (paragraph 0028).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fenton and Hanes. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to include the teachings of Hanes in the Fenton's system because in doing so it would provide uploaded video data is formatted or encoded in VOB, a format which enables users to view index or catalog scenes that contained on the DVD disc, for convenient storage on an optical video storage medium in the Fenton system, this is useful because it allows the user to be able to upload media and extra options that is typically accessible from store bought DVD players such as (deleted scenes, directors commentary, various moving endings). Without Hanes all files would not be in the essentially MPEG2 Program streams which streams audio, video, sub-picture and navigation data multiplexed. A VOB file is organized as a set of cells; a cell is a basic unit of play data. Each cell consists of a sequence of units called VOBUs. Each VOBU is a sequence of packs. This allows the DVD to have easy navigation in its audio and video data.

Regarding **claim 7**, Fenton does not teach a method of authoring the contents and then recording the content to the player.

Hanes teaches a method of authoring the contents and then recording the
contents in the player (paragraph 0028).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of Fenton and Hanes. One of ordinary
skill would be motivated to combine these teachings of one another because Hanes
teaches that a user may invoke selected functionality of an authoring software engine
such as MYDVD that will perform the extraction which could be integrated into Fenton
method because by doing this the MYDVD software will allow a user to take created
media from the central server and format the created media so that it can be stored onto
a DVD which can accessed on a person DVD player instead of just another computer.

Regarding **claim 9**, Fenton does not teach a method wherein the recording step
records the contents in a hard disk with a WebDVD logical format in the WebDVD
player/recorder.

However, Hanes teaches recording contents in a hard disk (paragraph 0024) with
a WebDVD logical format (paragraph 0027) in the WebDVD player/recorder (paragraph
0024).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the
invention was made to combine the teachings of Fenton and Hanes. One of ordinary
skill would be motivated to combine these teachings with the teaches of one another
because Hanes teaches recording data onto a DVD disc, and formatting the video data
stream is formatted using VOB, which occurs in the DVD movie or other device which

can be used in the Fenton method because its known in the that there are various

media formats which can cause media not to able to be viewed my certain players if

either improperly formatted or formatted differently, being able to format the data in a

particular way prevents the DVD from being played from just any random DVD player.

5.   **Claim 5** is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being obvious over Fenton, in

view of Parry et al (2004/0078484).

        Regarding **claim 5**, although Fenton teaches accessing a web server for storing

content thereon for sharing with other users via the WebDVD player/recorder, Fenton

does not teach where the web server is being accessed using a URL that is embedded

on the WebDVD.

        Parry teaches a method of a web server being accessed using a URL on the

WebDVD disc (Fig. 4 & Paragraph 0029).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of Fenton and Parry. One of ordinary

skill would be motivated to combine these teachings of one another because Parry

teaches that the media player can read the URL that embedded on the media disc

which can be used to access a particular address in the Fenton system useful because

it adds extra security against the common hackers or those who should not have access

the server which provides data to multiple clients who are legit users..

6.   **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being obvious over Fenton in view

of Hanes, in further view of Parry.

        Regarding **claim 8**, Fenton and Hanes do not teach a method of recording

contents on to a recordable WebDVD disc.

        Parry teaches a method of recording the contents in a recordable WebDVD disc

(Paragraph 0029).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the references mentioned above. One

of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine these teachings of another because

Parry teaches that a network address which can comprise a URL that can be stored on

DVD other digitally readable storage memory and read by the player which can be

useful because it eliminates the chances of the user manually typing the URL

incorrectly.

1.   **Claims 10 – 12 ,14 - 18 and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being

obvious over Hanes in view of Fenton, in further view of Carter et. al. (US 7,136,934)

(Carter hereafter).

        Regarding **claim 10**, Hanes teaches a method comprising the steps of

authoring contents via a WebDVD player/recorder (Paragraph 0022);

recording the contents via the player/recorder for sharing the contents

(Paragraph 0017).

However, Hanes does not teach enabling the contents via the player/recorder to

view and update the shared content.

Fenton teaches updating the shared content (Paragraph 0040).

Hanes and Fenton do not teach where users are able to access other user's

devices.

Carter does teach a method in which enabling other users to access the

player/recorder to view the shared content (Fig. 1 & col. 4, line 66 – col. 5, line 1-7)).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine the teachings of the references mentioned above. One

of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine these teachings with the teachings of

Carter because Carters teaches a method which consist of digital multimedia player

connected to a network which is capable of transferring, receiving, storing, decoding,

and playing selected data files from various devices that are also connected to the

network which can be useful in the Hanes-Fenton method because allowing other users

to directly connect peer-to-peer with one another which is beneficial to the network

because it allows users to trade files with each other, versus downloading them from a

centralized server. Peer-to-peer networking employs a system in which each user can

see the files that every other connected user has to share.

Regarding **claim 11**, Fenton teaches a method of selectively editing the contents via the player/recorder for sharing the edited contents with other users (Paragraph 0078).

Regarding **claim 12**, Hanes teaches a method in which the contents are authored to conform to a WebDVD specification (e.g. VOB or UDF format; Paragraph 0028).

Regarding **claim 14**, Hanes teaches that the contents are stored on a WebDVD logical format (VOB format; paragraph 0027).

Regarding **claim 15**, Hanes teaches a method for

authoring contents via a WebDVD player/recorder (Paragraph 0022),

recording the contents via the player/recorder (Paragraph 0017) and the contents conforming to a WebDVD specification (paragraph 0028).

Hanes does not teach up uploading contents to a web server to eventually be shared with other users.

Fenton teaches uploading the contents to a web server (Fig. 13), for sharing the contents with other users (Fig. 13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Fenton in order to produce a method in which content could be uploaded and shared to multiple users. One of ordinary skill

would be motivated to utilize those teachings with the teachings of Hanes because

Hanes teaches a method that involves the video data being formatted or encoded in

VOB, a format that enables users to view index or catalog scenes that contained on the

DVD disc, for convenient storage on an optical video storage medium.

Regarding **claim 16**, Carter teaches a method of viewing contents uploaded to

the web server, selectively recording the uploaded contents on a recordable disc via the

player/recorder (Fig. 1 & col. 4; line 66 – col.5; line 1-7).

Regarding **claim 17**, Fenton teaches a method of selectively editing the

uploaded contents via the player/recorder (Paragraph 0040); and

submitting updated contents to the web server (paragraph 0110), via the

player/recorder, for sharing with other users (Fig. 14).

Regarding **claim 18**, Fenton teaches a method of viewing contents uploaded by

multiple users (Paragraph 0118).

Regarding **claim 19**, Hanes teaches a method where the contents are recorded

in a hard disk (Paragraph 0016) with a WebDVD logical format in the WebDVD

player/recorder (Paragraph 0027).

Regarding **claim 20**, Hanes teaches a method wherein the recording step records the contents in a hard disk (paragraph 0024) with a WebDVD logical format (paragraph 0027) in the WebDVD player/recorder (paragraph 0024).

2.   **Claim 13** is rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being obvious over Hanes-Fenton, in view of Carter, as applied to claim 10 in further view of Parry.

Regarding **claim 13**, the above mentioned references do not teach a method of recording contents on to a recordable WebDVD disc.

Parry teaches a method of recording the contents in a recordable WebDVD disc (DVD disc) (Paragraph 0021 & 0029).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of the above mentioned reference. One of ordinary skill would be motivated to combine these teachings with the teachings of Parry who teaches a method in which there is a storage medium interface that consist of components that grant the ability to read and store to video storage medium which can useful in the above mentioned reference because it allows the user to store data along with an embedded URL that can be used in another webDVD compatible player.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles A. Watson whose telephone number is (571)270-3633. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs 7:30-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Beatriz Prieto can be reached on 571-272-3902. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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